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Nervous difficulties, and General Debility. Iron in this form
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3d. Frankins have found the greatest relief from it. It is most
dinitably adapted to their various complaints, as thousands can
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thirds); adapted to their various companies,
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will find it just the specific they need to restore tone to the physical system. If any doubt it let them try it, and they will thank
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

THE PRIBUNE IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KINBALL, No. 4 North Main street, is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, and will sorve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly

The steamer Joseph Whitney, which sailed from Boston on the 10th inst. with 80 United States troops for the relief of Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, has been heard from. She succeeded in her mission.

The President has sent to Congress another Message, communicating the offer of mediation made to the Government by Virginia through ex-President Tyler. Mr. Buchanan is confident and hopeful, and does not despair of the Republic. He promises to make no aggression on the seceding States, but very properly declares that he must protect and defend the public property.

The Tammany Hall Convention, which met last evening pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Committee; passed resolutions, instructing the delegates elected to the State Convention, to be held at Albany on Thursday, to demand their unqualified recognition as the representatives of the regular organization of the Democracy of the City of New-York, and that if any other delegates from the metropolis have seats accorded them, the Tammany Hall delegation withdraw, and take no part in the proceedings. All were in the best of spirits, feeling that the Tammany star was high in the ascendant, and that Mayor Wood and Mozart Hall would find closed doors at Albany.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17, arrived yesterday with four days later news and \$1,500,000 in specie. It is Liverpool for South Carolina. The cultivation of cotton in Asiatic Turkey was receiving some attention in England. A writ of habeas corpus had been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench to bring Anderson, the fugitive slave, from Toronto to England, for final trial. Orders have been given by the French Guvernment allowing the free circulation of foreign newspapers in the Empire. Hostilities had been suspended at Gaëta. A general amnesty has been proclaimed in Prussia. The plunder taken by the Allies at Pekin is estimated at \$30,000,000. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Consols 914@91g for money, 914@911 for account.

We print to-day a full report of the recent speech made at Washington by Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. To the greater part of Mr. Clay's statements and arguments we yield a cordial assent and sympathy. But we regret exceedingly that the reliance which we have been wont to place on the courage and firmness of the Kentuckian, was not well founded, and that in this greatest and last of the struggles between Freedom and Slavery he yields, and gives way, and inclines to compromise. Compromise! we are sick of the word. It means meither more nor less than cowardly submission to rebels and traitors. If concessions are to be made, let them be made by the South, which is wholly and utterly in the wrong, and not by the North, which stands, as it has always stood, upon the firm platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, which thus becomes the zhirty-fourth State of the Union, and the nine-Zeenth Free State. This act not only opportunely adds to the Confederation a sound and loyal member, untainted by the pestiferous blight of Slavery, but does rightful though tardy justice to a State which has suffered for five years greater wrongs and outrages from Federal authority than all the Slave States together have endured since The beginning of the Government, even if their wwn clamor about imaginary oppression be admitted as well founded. The present generation 5s too near to these events to see them in their zrue proportions, but in the future, in impartial Listory, the attempt to force Slavery upon Kanwas, and the violations of law, of order, and of personal and political rights, that were perpetrated in that attempt, will rank among the most outrageous and flagrant acts of tyrauny in the annals of mankind.

The Common Council met vesterday, but transacted no business of special importance. his mother. In the Council Chamber, a large amount of routine business was transacted, and reports as to the personnel of certain Departments were received in response to the inquiry instituted by the Board. Two vetoes from the Mayor, to the Aldermen, were not acted upon. One of them negatived the proposition to investigate the present inefficient system of giving pubheity to the acts of the Corporation, because his Honor did not think it worth while to investigate what every member knew all about now The other veto was against the appointment of a Committee to revise the City Charter and suggest amendments to the Registry law. He as serts that the Legislature will not grant the City her just claims, wherefore it is useless to at tempt to obtain them; and as for the Registry law, which he says "was devised for the pur-"pose of depriving the laboring population of 'their votes," he is utterly opposed to it in every particular, and "no amendment, short " of its abrogation," would meet his approval.

Mr. Iverson of Georgia yesterday took a pa thetic farewell of the Senate, and went, it is to be devoutly hoped, flever to return. Before going, he threatened terribly what Georgia would do in case of war. "You may possibly overrun us, desolate our firesides, burn our dwellings, lay our cities in ruins, murder our people, and reduce us to beggary," exclaimed the intrepid Iverson, "but you cannot subdue and subjugate us to "your will." "You may whip us, but we will "not stay whipped," he continues, in language worthy of Mrs. Stowe's Dred. "We will rise "again and again to vindicate our rights and "liberty, and to throw off your oppressive and accursed yoke, and we will never cease the strife until our whole white race is extinguished, and our fair land given over to desolation." Two things will strike the observer as noteworthy in this speech. One is, that Mr. Iverson says "rights and liberty," when he means "rights and Slavery," and the other is that his tone is precisely that of a bully who is frightened out of his senses. The truth is, the slaveholders are nearly insane with mingled rage and terror at the scrape into which they have got themselves.

We learn from the most trustworthy authority at Washington, that the soundest and discreetest Republicans at the Capital deeply regret that any steps are being taken to send delegates from the Free States, and especially from New-York, to the Convention of the Border States which is called to meet in that city on the 4th of February, on the grounds that the measure originated in an ultra Pro-Slavery quarter; is intended to subserve exclusively Southern interests rather than preserve the Union; that, owing to the inevitable materials of which the Convention will be com posed, it will result in presenting to Congress as an ultimatum the passage of the Crittenden resolutions or something equivalent thereto, which that body cannot adopt; and thus, the action of this Convention instead of harmonizing clashing sections, calming the public mind, and inducing the border Slave States to remain loyal to the Constitution, will only tend to increase present difficulties, and to afford to the Secessionists of those States another pretext for carrying into effect their long-cherished purpose of breaking up the Union. We submit to the Republicans of our Legislature whether it is wise to still further complicate existing embarrassments by sending delegates to that Convention ? Is New-York also a "border State ?"

We quote from a private letter of a distinguished statesman the following succinct and for cible statement of the policy which should now be pursued by all friends of the incoming National

"No propositions from Republicans until Republi cans, by the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, are placed in a position to command respect for their propositions. Then such perfect fairness and such unquestionable generosity as will reconcile all but predetermined trai-

To the same tenor is the following statement of language said to have been lately used by Mr. Lincoln to a gentleman who was visiting him at Springfield. We have no doubt it is substantially

"I will suffer death before I will consent or advismy friends to consent to any concession or compromiswhich looks like buying the privilege of taking posses sion of the Government to which we have a constit tional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent or all hands that our system shall be brought down to level with the existing disorganized state of affairs i Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be as it is now in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

Both of these quotations will find a response in the hearts of the People. We commend them to the consideration of those Republicans who are ready to court the fate which has so often overtaken the Compromisers of the Slavery question, and who, bolder than their predecessors in the same line, seem actually willing to compromise with Treason itself.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to is that " after much hesitation and delay arrangements were made to-day for the pro tection of Washington, which will insure i against any probable danger from conspiracy within or invasion without." While reading these encouraging sentences we breathed more freely, at the assurance of the preservation of the National Capital from the hands of rebels and plunderers. We pictured to ourselves General Scott at the head of a force worthy of his command and fit to guard the central seat of a great and mighty nation in its hour of most imminent peril. But we read on: "Another com-"pany of light artillery will be brought here tomorrow from Fort McHenry!" Another company! In this crisis not only companies but regiments should be on duty at the Federal Metropolis. The national history is already stained with one disgraceful abandonment of Washington to the enemy from want of energy and forethought on the part of the Federal authorities, and we now seem menaced by another catastrophe of the kind. The scale of the preparations for defense there seems more like those of some petty German principality than like those of one of the first powers of the earth. A few weeks ago it was announced that in appre hension of an outbreak, the police force of the

credit the assertion of our correspondent that the conspirators are greatly disconcerted by the precautions of the Government. We should think they might be.

We have positive information from Washington that a Compromise, on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's, is sure to be carried through Congress either this week or the next, provided a very few more Republicans can be got to enlist in the en terprise. We say a very few more, for we have reason to believe that several gentlemen, who have hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party are actively engaged in the endeavor to convert their colleagues to their new faith. In this Compromise the most offensive features of Mr. Crittenden's proposition will be somewhat modified; though if we should hear within a day or two that a few more cannon were planted on the Mississippi, or that the flag of the country had anew been insulted by some armed mob of rebels, or better yet, that Fort Pickens had been attacked and its garrison slaughtered, we might then expect concessions even more humiliating than those now to be forced upon us by the aid of Northern vetes in both Houses. But even yet it may not be too late. Let the People anew and more earnestly warn their Representatives not to betray their trust. Let them write letters, and send deputations and memorials to Washington. Thus they may prevent the contemplated sacrifice, and still prove to the world that the election of Nov. 6 not only meant something, but that the freemen of the country mean to stand by it!

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION!

If the present programme of the Revolutionists s carried out. Slavery will have done its werst. It has bred a race of rebels who will flave destroyed the Government. They have held possession of that Government from the earliest period of its history; they have wielded its authority and influence for the spread and perpetuation of Slavery; they have tried hard at last to nationalize the institution, and establish its right to invade the Territories as well as the Free States; and having at length, under the forms of the Constitution, beeen called upon to lay down their power, they revolt, hoist the standard of rebellion, dismember the country, and then claim that they have only exercised their rights, and demand that they be allowed to sail away with half the nation's territory, over which to set up Government exclusively their own!

Such is the proposition in substance, in its simplest form, now before the people of the United States. They are commanded, at a mo ment's notice, to consent to the overthrow of the Republic, the disgrace of its flag, the humiliation of the national character, and the prostration of the most deeply cherished hopes of mankind. Flagrant revolution is flung in their faces without warning, and they are ordered to accept it at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of cannon, bristling from the very fortifications which were reared for the national

No other class of men on earth, except a class bred, and nurtured, and matured, in the exercise of despotic power, arrogant in spirit, and audacious in action, would have dared to precipitate such a revolution for such a cause, and defy the gage of battle with a power and a people of three times their strength, and ten times their resources. The answer which the regular Government of the United States should make, and will make, to this demand, is a matter of momentous import, fraught with consequences which may shape the great historic events of coming centuries. What shall that answer be ! This is a question that is of sufficient consequence to agitate the world, for it involves the welfare of all mankind.

We have been in the habit of considering the territory covered by the United States indivisible. We bought Florida because it was a geographical necessity. We bought the Louisiana territory for the same reason. The Colonies which broke from Great Britain conceived that the natural and necessary complement of their national independence was only to be found in the possession of the mouths of the Mississippi, and n the control of a right of way into the Gulf of Mexico. Our statesmen have been born, have been educated, and have died in this belief. Is it all a delusion! Are the convictions of three quarters of a century, and the deliberate judgments of generations of our wisest men to go for nothing? Have we no geographical necessi ties in the Mississippi Valley ! Is there no need of a protected right of way into the Gulf of Mexico? Are our national existence and power as secure with the amputation of the Southern half of the national territory, including these great and valuable acquisitions, as they are with their possession? These are inquiries antecedent to the main one of how the slaveholders' rebellion shall be treated.

There are others of a broader nature. How is that rebellion to affect the working of political power on this continent? Are we to be split up and then made the easy prey of foreign nations through our own quarrels? Is it to be the road o a war on Mexico and Central America for the spread of Slavery? Is it to be the harbinger of the reopening of the slave-trade? Is it to result in the establishment of a Southern military government seeking alliance with foreign States, to circumscribe the growth of liberal institutions? These, and other topics of equal moment, must be fully considered by every statesman, before he can determine how the slaveholders' rebellion shall be met.

It is then a broad, eventful, historical problem that we are called to consider. It is a problem of national conduct, involving vital and lasting results to this Government, to this continent, to constitutional liberty, to mankind. Temporary interests may inspire one answer. The interests of party or of trade may concur in any solution that may premise to save them harmless from convulsions. The suggestions of foreign Governments may be the fruit of considerations referring to their own internal condition, to their present and future interests. From such sources we need not expect to look for sound advice or safe guides.

The question must be settled from an American point of view; and a point of view that regards it in its great historic bearings. It is not

or the manufacturing interests of the hour. But what is demanded by the national character and position before the world; what is demanded by the lasting interests of the thirty millions that now inhabit the country, and the hundreds of millions hereafter to inhabit it; what is demanded by the great laws of national development, national prosperity, and national safety?

When every consideration shall have been fully taken into the account, it will, we suppose, b found at the last that it is substantially only question of whether the Federal Constitution and Government shall be destroyed, or whether the Slave Power shall be broken. Slave ry is either now to receive its death-wound, or it is to spring into new life and vigor. The red ellion is in the interest of Slavery, is for Slavery, and is for nothing else. If the Government succenable it succumbs to the slaveholders. If it success fully resists the rebellion, it does it in the interest of Freedom, and then the rule of the slaveholders is broken. In this event, we shall have no more secession-no more attempts at breaking up the Government in the future. The experiment will have been tried sufficiently. There will be no temptation to try it over again, however great the provocation. But, if the rebellion is successful, it will prove to be only the first of a series, that will finally end in the destruction of the Government of the remaining States. It will demonstrate the weakness of our system, and encourage repetitions of the attempt whenever disappointed political ambition shall be strong enough to marshal a formidable force, until from one end of the country to the other all will be disintegration and anarchy.

-These considerations do not necessarily exclude the idea of an excision of some of the Slaveholding States. The Federal Government, if it controls events, may settle this matter as it likes, after the rebellion is conquered.

CHRONIC REPUBLATION.

The great currency explosion of 1837 was the finale long foreseen and constantly proclaimed by prophetic statesmen of the time. The Treasury charlatans who practiced their necromancies at Washington, had promised the country a deluge of gold, instead of which they gave it a deluge of rags. If the shinplaster nuisance which they brought upon the North was rank enough to smell to heaven, in the South it was perfectly horrible. Almost every little Southern town issued its small notes. The great cities, as they there call them, did the same, only on a larger scale. Individuals, merchants, tailors, doctors, and small shopkeepers followed suit. Private corporations vied with all these in seeing who could circulate the greatest quantity, though in the end there was a woeful lack of competition as to who would most honorably redeem his issues. It will be remembered, too, that it was a hard money Government which then ruled; yet even the Southern post-offices issued shinplasters, though they exacted coin for postage. This was done in Florida by the Tallahassee Postmaster. The city of Pensacola issued them largely, and contracted a debt of some \$200 with a Northern printer for manufacturing its notes. Whether it redeemed the latter history sayeth not; but the printer long went begging for his money, and finally realized from his typographical credulity the magnificent and only dividend of \$20. Such was the pecuniary condition of Florida during the carnival of rags, only twenty years ago.

But this was merely the sharp practice of ber twopenny corporations. When Florida herself undertook to play the double-shuffle game over other people's money bags, she did it largely and successfully. The South at large is tolerably famous for repudiation. But in this science Florida developed a genius peculiarly her own While yet a territory she plunged into railroad building and internal improvements generally. Though without money, she yet had credit enough to find buyers for about \$4,000,000 of bonds. Banks were chartered, work and currency were plenty, and all who composed her But it was borrowed riches only. Even the millions spent within her limits in expelling a few Indians were of no avail. The interest on her bonds went unpaid, her banks failed outright, and the explosion was general. Northern creditors, as usual, lost their claims, without the help of superfluous stay laws.

This bonded debt remained unpaid when Florida came into the Union as a State. As if to prove a chronic love of fraud, the Constitution contained a clause prohibiting the State from assuming the debt of the Territory. This shut They have the door in every creditor's face. come and sent from Europe, vainly knocking to have it opened; and by this time, without doubt, have abandoned their just claims as hopeless. Now, it must be observed that this cheat is a deliberate one, without even the excuse of the inability to pay, because Florida has received 17,000,000 of acres from the General Government, one quarter of which the creditors would probably have been glad to take in satisfaction of their bonds. But, instead of using them as a basis of compromise, they were made the basis of a new issue of bonds for a new system of internal improvements. Railroads were surveyed and built by Northern men, who took bonds in payment. Some of these may have gone to Europe, but the bulk of them are probably still held among ourselves. Whoever the holders may be repudiation now stares them in the face. The State debt promises to be as worthless as that of the Territory. The parties who owe this debtrailroad officers and stockholders-are the active men in urging the State into Secession. The presumption is irresistible that their moving impulse is to use Disunion as the convenient stalking-horse for perpetrating another atrocious fraud. By her census in 1855, Florida was shown to

contain 110,828 inhabitants, of whom only 60,493 were whites, while her slaves numbered 49,526, and her free colored persons were 804. In 1850 her whole manufactures were worth \$924,495; agricultural products only \$3,865,059; and the assessed value of her whole taxable property \$23,198,734. Her railroads extend only 109 miles. Though she numbers fewer merchants than any other State, yet the debts of those who failed last 'year amounted to \$160,000. Her mails are carried at an annual loss to the Department of \$167,000. The Government spent \$30, 000,000 or more to clear her territory of Indians, because her people alleged that their presence etarded population. But her population continued meager, and increases slowly. Without the aid of Congress the alligators would have devoured the people; and if but a dozen Seminoles could

ledged and repudiated, with its unpaid interest; this poverty of population and resources: this belplessand long-continued pauperism at the Government Treasury, Florida takes up her fool's cap, steals what she can of public property, and professes to walk out of the Union! far the spectacle is farcical; the tragedy is to

Successful separation will make Florida an independent State, or a portion of a new confederacy. Be it either, she will be equally insignificant, and equally exposed to dangers from which the Union now protects her. Out of the latter, she might immediately be captured by the foreign power whose citizens she has defrauded, and held until the debt is paid. Powerless herself to prevent it, the new confederacy would be equally unable to save her. Neither she nor they have any defences but such as the Union has provided. If money would bring protection, the whole of the new Confederacy could not raise it, for all are steeped in debt, while repudiation has blast ed others, and capitalists will not lend to them. A foreign visitation of this kind would give to Florida the quality she now so miserably acks-corumon sense.

THE BOSTON RENDERS.

We condoled with our city readers the other day on the danger we were in of having the wreath of civic merit torn from the brow of our well-beloved Mayor, and transferred to those of the Chief Magistrate of Boston. How far we had reason, as the French say, for this fear, they now know from the accounts we have hid before them of the action of that functionary in putting a step to the meeting of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society last Thursday. Though the campaign, it must be admitted, did not come up to the proclamation that heralded it, Mayor Wightman not having arrested the officers of the Society as guilty of the riot they had occasionedas he had said he would-still his course in locking the doors of the Tremont Temple in the face o its lawful occupants, after having acknowledged the legality of the meeting and promised it protection, is not unworthy of the great official that predominates over ourselves. But it is not for us to settle disputes like these, - "tantas componer. lites"-and must leave the palm to be borne b him to whom an impartial posterity may award it. We will only say as the old swain did who was umpire between the shepherds who contended for the prize of song,

"An oaken staff each merits for his pains."

Rut this is not what we intended to discours of when we addressed ourself to this presen writing. We were urged thereunto by a fresh fear-none less, indeed, than that we might have the luster of another of our chiefest jewels dimned by the superior splendor of a rival gem. We have long regarded our Rynders as a treas ure as unapproachable in value as our Wood Indeed, as his functions have been exercised rather for the benefit of the nation than of the city, he might be regarded as even the superior in value, from the more extensive character of the field of his usefulness. His services in keeping the Union well soldered together and free from all crack or fissure have been nicely and justly rewarded by the office of Marshal, which constitutes him the chief conservator of the National peace in this region. We were therefore the more annoyed to find that Boston should pre sume to put forth a rival to his virtues. But we fear that, like Old Timotheus, he will have to resign the prize, or, at least, divide the crown with the Hon. Lucius Slade, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, from the City of Bos ton. This Conscript Father has, by his own showing, taken the protection of the Union into his own hands, and the incidental suppression of whatever may tend to the detriment of that delicate fabric. In a letter to a friend in Atlanta, Georgia, written soon after the meeting in Boston on the anniversary of the death of John Brown, he says: "A John Brown meeting canont be held in Boston now, any more than it could in Atlanta. We have got a mos · ful organization here, which will be heard from in due time."

The "due time" here spoken of had arised last Thursday, when the Anti-Slavery meeting was mobbed. It was to this "powerful organization." probably, that Mr. Wightman, the Mayor. referred when he told the parties applying to him for protection to the meeting, "that certain things beyond the reach of the law must be controlled by other means, which it might be 'his duty to employ." These "other means' seem to have been demanded and employed by this exemplary magistrate. We understand from Boston, from private sources, that it is believed there that the boast of the Honorable Lucius is no empty brag. A formidable association of roughs and rowdies, headed by men well known to those learned in the Boston public, is known to exist, pledged to suppress every expression of hostility to Slavery, and particularly by Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is their pet aversion just ow. From this loyal body proceeded the attempts to break up the Sunday meetings of the late Theodore Parker's Society when Mr. Phillips occupied the pulpit as a lay preacher. From forth of it, too, came, most unquestionably, the late attack on the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the suppression of its meeting through the friendly aid of the Mayor. Our readers will at once perceive the invaluable user to which such an organization as this could be put, especially when there is a satisfactory understanding between it and the municipal au thorities. Herein we conceive, if in no other particular, the great Rynders must vail his brow to the greater Slade. For we believe the former illustrious man never succeeded in securing an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the City Hall. Indeed, we have recellections of occasions when the City Police actually interposed to interrupt slightly his patriotic labors.

We learn from Boston that it has leaked out that this intrepid leader and his band intended, and probably are only confirmed in the purpose by their late victory, to overawe the Great and General Court itself if the Repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill should be in peril. This would secure the peace and happiness of the Nation, at least so far as the Bay State is concerned, and would entitle the bold originator of the scheme and his gallant followers to the gratitude of all future ages. Indeed, it is likely that the mere intimation of his purpose will be sufficient to deter a sufficient proportion of the Callective Wisdom of Massachusetts from any resistance to any measure he may dictate. We are afraid that our Great Captain is hardly equal to a coup d'état like this. And we blush to say that

that the fact of his confession of being part of an organization , which a legal quibble might call "a conspiracy" would be very apt to procure his expulsion from that august body. At least we apprehend that he could not escape an inquiry into the facts by the Sen te, or at any rate by the Grand Jury. We have heard of no propo-sition to offer any such molestation to this other well-deserver of his country—w tich certainly shows how much better they manage these thins in Boston than in New-York.

And this Committee of Public Safety, as we

will venture to entitle this "powerful organ."

"tion" of Senator Slade, has its organ in Boston, even as Capt. Rynders and his Empire Club had here. The Boston Courier, in the handsomest manner, indorses its latest demon. tration and shows that it was the meeting and not the brave men who disturbed it that were the Ma.
"The question is," it says, "which is the most "Those engaged in it, or those who gave occa-"sion for it?" Does the case admit of a quetion? Again: "However irregular the conduct " of their opponents may have been, there is no " doubt that those opponents are the real strength " of the community." Of course there can be none. Not only its strength, but its ornament: et præsidium et dulce decus. Again: "The "only obligation of the City is to preserve the " peace-for its own sake, not theirs; but those who give occasion for its disturbance are the "guilty parties. " They cannot look for the " misdeeds." Thus, and much more, writes the Poet Lunt, and proves that Bards are the fit founders and lawgivers of States. We must confess that the Poet Bennett has never written anything that surpasses this. And are we doomed, then, to a triple eclipse? Insatiate Boston, could not one suffice? Must our peace be thrice slain by the extinguishment of our Wood, of our Rynders, and of our Herald, by rivals of your providing? The thought overwhelms us, and we drop the pen in despair.

SOUTHERN TRAVEL AND SOUTHERN TRADE.

Many eminent gentlemen, including Mr. L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, of the theater, and the Rev. Nellemiah Adams, Doct. Divin., of some Congregational Church in Boston, the number of which s to us unknown, have given us the ripe results of travel and observation in the Southern States -not indeed, as they may be in the present state of dislocation and discomfort, but as they were in former periods of peace and prosperity. Upon the whole, we should suppose that even in halveon days, now temporarily vanished, the slavekeeping regions must have been eligible tracts for enterprising voyagers, reduced to ennui by the tame levels of civilization, in search of a new sensation, yet unable to follow the footsteps of Dr. Livingstone, or to eat bears in the Goloi villages of the Lower Amoor, and that now they must be a thousand times more so. There are parts of the world in which one may be plundered; there are others in which one may be broiled and the bolted by epicures; there are still others in which one may be elevated to godship, and have a temple and ten pretty priestesses of one's own; but in no part of this terraqueous bulb, save in our Southern States, can man arrive at the ultimate human dignity of tar and feathers. In all the world there is probably no country, if we except China, in which a sojourner may receive so sudden a summons to "vamose the ranche" as in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi. If anything can add to the delights of travel, it must be the sweet courtesies of a Vigilance Committee, waiting upon a man just as he has entered upon the ease of his inn, and compelling bim to put on his still damp boots and to travel therein. It is not everywhere that a private person can suddenly become of so much public importance; it is not everywhere that the humblest individual can dignify himself and his whole posterity by committing high treason; it is not everywhere that your manner of taking a drink may be regarded as indicative of revolutionary purposes. Bears and buffaloes may be all well enough in Rocky Mountain regions; the alligator, the centipede, the Bengal tiger, the anaconda, or the vulture, may have charms; but we know a creature fit for a Gordon Cumming, sated of leonine adventure, to encounter-a creature with his belly full of whisky, with his mouth full of tobacco, with his hands full of deadly weapons, and his pockets full of ammunition-a creature at which Waterton or Captain Henry Shakespear would have turned pale, and from which either would have ignominiously re-

We should suppose that any gentleman in pursuit of knowledge touching the habits of this animal in its most animated and imposing condition, might derive the same from conversation with Mr. Dodge, who, poor fellow, was lately expelled from Charleston on suspicion of having written to THE TRIBUNE, and who has since taken refuge amid the duller beings and more monoto nous scenes of this metropolis; but to those who are simply desirous of seeing the snimal in the natural state, we can confidently recommend Mr. W. Alvin Lloyd's Southern Steamboat and Railroad Guide, a production of the peried just before the war, but nevertheless possessing even yet too many merits to be considered in detail. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves principally to Mr. W. Alvin Lloyd's " Rules for Railroad Travelers," which, as laws for the guidance of a perambulating existence, ought to give Mr. Lloyd a position in the moral world second only to that of Pythagoras. Mr. Lloyd's first rule shows him at once to be a very disinterested person, for it is the following "Buy a copy of W. Alvin Lloyd's Southern Steamboat and Railroad Guide, before you "start on your journey." Rochefoucauld could not have been more sententitious or shrewd than this. We trust that when Dodge goes back to the shade of the Palmetto he will not forget to take with him a complete copy of Lloyd. The Third Rule of Mr. Lloyd filled us we

must confess with astonishment. We cope it, as follows, with typographical accuracy:

"G" 4th. Be polite to your fellow passengers."
We certainly bave no objection to the sestiment of this didactic injunction; but having, from our tenderest years been informed that the South bred nothing-exclusive of nigger;-but Bayards and Chesterfields, we are surprised that Mr. Lloyd should think it necessary to remind his fellow-creatures of the duty of civility. Nor are we less startled by Mr. Lloyd's Ninth Golden Sen

"If you see a lady unsecompanied do not obtrade yegited upon her notice."

Agam:
"137 17th. No lady should feet herself unpreferred whit availing in the company of a Southern gentlemen." There is something so exceedingly impre-

Capitol had been doubled, and everything therebe again domiciled in her swamps, her popula fore was secure. On inquiry we learned that we fear that he could not be chosen from this City to the Senate of the State; or, if he could, what is best for the Republican party, nor for the Democratic party, nor for New-York trade tion would be seen to be incapable of self-protec-or traders, nor for the railroad or the shipping tion. Yet with all this mountain of debt, acknow. The Aldermen adjourned out of respect to the the original force thus formidably augmented glerk of the Common Council, who has just lost consisted of twelve men! We can easily